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REPORTAGE ON EVENTS IN IRAN

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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10 MARCH DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING U.S. RELATIONS, HOSTAGES

Khomeyni Message to Nation

LD101200 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1036 GMT 10 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Following the joint session of the Revolution Council and the Council of Ministers, which took place this morning in the presence of Imam Khomeyni at his temporary residence, the leader of the revolution addressed an important message to the Iranian nation.

In connection with the U.S. hostages of the former U.S. Embassy, the leader of the revolution addressed a message to the Iranian nation as follows:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Noble and struggling nation of Iran: crimes committed by the shah and America need no proof. The shah and America made us dependent in all fields. Murder, vilification, imprisonment and exile were common practice for these criminals. We shall fight the U.S. Government to the end of our lives. We shall not rest until we put America in its place, cut off its hands from the region, help all liberation fighters to defeat it and enable the Iranian people to take over their own destiny.

To us there is no difference between the aggressive East and the criminal West. We shall fight and, as justice shall prevail, we shall triumph. U.S. domination entails calamity for all the oppressed nations. The aggression committed by the aggressive East has disgraced history.

Dear Iranian nation, beware, as we have long years of struggle ahead of us. To destroy you the superpowers are engaged daily in plots. The devil's mischief harms the oppressed. [previous sentence in Arabic] The question raised nowadays is America and the American hostages and spies who are held by the Muslim and struggling students. In this connection I shall make a few points:

1. Copies of all documents related to the U.S. Government and the traitorous shah should be made available to the commission of inquiry into the crimes committed by the U.S. Government and the shah. As for the Muslim students, if they too have any evidence, then they should provide copies to the commission.

2. The meeting with the hostages involved in the dossier, on the crimes committed by the shah and America can take place for the purpose of their interrogation.

3. If the commission of inquiry announces its views in Tehran about the crimes committed by the ousted shah and the interferences by the aggressive America, then a meeting with the hostages [as heard] can take place.

Once again I declare my support for the Revolution Council and his excellency the president and call on everyone to help them and spare no efforts in supporting them. I want all strata to follow the praiseworthy Islamic ethics and safeguard fraternal rights.

My dear sisters and brothers, today is the day of unity and unanimity; today is the day when, if you fail in your unity, then you will be trapped either by the East or the West. Never adhere to a single idea; do whatever serves the interest of this land the Islamic nation. The movement of the noble nation of Iran continues to cut off the hands of the enemies. So long as America and other superpowers continue with their oppression and crimes, our nation too will continue its confrontation and struggle against them, while safeguarding its comprehensive independence with all its might.

It is up to the intellectuals to increase their efforts in exposing the superpowers and and powers. I hope that Khomeyni will never deviate from the straight path of Islam, which is fighting against the oppressive powers, and will never rest in realizing Islamic goals; as I hope our Muslims, especially the struggling Iranian nation, will endeavor toward achieving this Islamic goal and continue their struggle against the oppressors of the East and West.

I pray to God almighty for the victory of Islam and the Muslims. God bless you all,

[Signed] Ruhollah Mosavi Khomeyni, 10 March 1980.

Commission's Meeting With Bani-Sadr

LD101728 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 Mar 80 LD

[Text] According to the report of PARS NEWS AGENCY, the members of the commission of inquiry into the crimes of Mohammad Reza Pahlavi and America met and conferred with Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president of our country, this afternoon. At the end of this meeting, which lasted for 1 hour and 30 minutes, the commission spokesman said that the results of the discussions will be announced later.

Commentary on Hostage Issue

JN101955 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 10 Mar 80 JN

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] The issue of the American hostages cannot be divided from the issue of the bitter struggle being waged by our people against their butchers. However hard some people try to underestimate this issue or describe it in such a way that removes it far from its real content, it will always remain the second step by the popular Islamic Revolution movement, which followed the great victory in February. It is an issue which has placed all the people on the threshold of actual confrontation with the biggest cause of the disasters and calamities which have been afflicted on our people.

Many world thinkers and politicians probably agree with us in saying that the issue of the hostages is not only a turning point in the history of Iran, but that this issue also forms a turning point in the history of the world revolutionary movement against U.S. imperialism.

The issue of the hostages has revealed to all world revolutionaries that the confrontation with the United States is not impossible and that the confrontation decision is not merely confined to resolutionary arms. Rather, the decision rests in the hands of those who have willpower, and merely giving this picture to those who are carrying out a revolution against imperialism is sufficient to raise the world revolution against imperialism to the position of a decisive confrontation with the origin of corruption: The United States.

The intricacies of this issue were not only viewed from this perspective. Rather, all the world's states discovered something new in the revolution when some students occupied the U.S. Embassy. This action is an ordinary one, which can be carried out by any state. However, those who carry out such an action know well that they are severing all links with the United States and that this would be tantamount to declaring war on the biggest nuclear power in the world.

Thus, this action instigated great reactions from all parts of the world, which was divided into two parts, those supporting the action and those denouncing it.

Let us consider two of the states which denounced this action and acquaint ourselves with their motives and incentives. The first state is Egypt, which is linked to the United States by a colonialist pact which does not need clarification.

The second regime is the ruling Ba'thist regime in Baghdad, which [words indistinct], this regime did not approve of the students occupation of the U.S. Embassy.

The Iraqi regime alleges that this action is a violation of international diplomacy. If another regime had said this, we would have said something in reply. Coming from this regime, which knows nothing about the sanctity of diplomacy and does not adhere to all international norms, we say that this allegation is a lie, which is fabricated only to deceive public opinion.

Otherwise, if the Ba'thist regime was bemoaning the cause of diplomacy, it would not have employed people either in Iran or elsewhere to carry out sabotage. Nor would it have made its embassies and consulates dens of espionage for the Iraqi intelligence and, consequently, U.S. intelligence.

If the Iraqi regime really appreciated international laws it would not have dispatched hundreds of Kalashnikovs to Bahrain and Pakistan and elsewhere in diplomatic briefcases.

Such a regime with such a black history in international diplomacy should not pretend to bemoan the students occupation of the U.S. Embassy [words indistinct] diplomacy. However, there is another reason for this, a reason known by the Ba'thist regime itself as well as the Iraqi people.

Qotbzadeh Request on Commission's Departure

LD102006 Tehran in English to Europe 1930 GMT 10 Mar 80 LD

[Text] The Islamic Republic of Iran's foreign minister, Sadeq Qotbzadeh, has requested the members of the United [Nation's] commission to postpone their departure from Iran for another 2 days. The foreign minister made this request following the meeting of the Revolutionary Council, the United Nation's commission of inquiry are here to investigate into Iran's charges against the ousted shah regarding the crimes he had committed.

AFP Report on Request

NC101808 Paris AFP in English 1803 GMT 10 Mar 80 NC

[Text] Tehran, March 10 (AFP)--Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh today officially requested the United Nations investigating commission here to put off its departure from Iran for "two more days," a last-ditch effort to prevent a breakdown in negotiations with the international community. Several hours after Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni announced his decision that the five-man international commission could not meet with all the American Embassy hostages, a brief communique released by PARS NEWS AGENCY said that Mr Qotbzadeh had met with the commission to ask them to prolong their stay.

His request implicitly confirmed that the U.N.-sponsored group, which left for Tehran on February 23, planned to end its mission due to the Iranian authorities' inability to come through with a meeting with the hostages. The commission issued no statement following a two-hour meeting today with President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, but sources close to the group said that some commission members had decided to leave Tehran since the second half of their mandate--a meeting with the hostages--was impossible to carry out.

(In New York, Mr Qotbzadeh appeared on a television interview with the American network ABC, repeating that he hoped the commission would remain in Tehran for two or three days to meet at least some of the hostages.

(Before being allowed to meet with all of the U.S. Embassy captives, the commission must issue a "declaration, not a report," he said.)

Qotbzadeh, Students TV Debate

LD102040 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1909 GMT 10 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Tehran, March 10 (TANJUG)--The decision on the fate of about 50 hostages, in the U.S. Embassy already for 126 days, has again been postponed, although Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh issued ultimatum to students last night to decide within twenty-four hours whether they will deliver the captured diplomats to the Revolutionary Council, or will they make it possible for the U.N. commission to visit the hostages in the U.S. Embassy taken over on 4 November last year.

In a debate with the students on television last night, Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh indirectly accused them of turning off Imam Khomeyni's line. He said that the students are trying to undermine the positions of all those who fight for the revolution together with Khomeyni.

During the last three days the students and the hostages have again become the vital factor in Iran's internal political life, perhaps even greater than they were last November when the U.S. Embassy was taken over and the then provisional government of Prime Minister Bazargan overthrown. In an editorial of the ENZELABE ESLAMI newspaper, President Bani-Sadr last night set forth his opinion about the strengthening of the students' role and about the developments.

The Iranian president asserts that there is a movement which is trying to discredit the Iranian Revolution, that there exist people who know how to jeopardize the revolution under the cloak of Islam, and he asks "whether the events with the U.N. commission and the hostages are not "entertainment for people" and whether the struggle against American imperialism can be fought only by holding the hostages. Bani-Sadr (?ought) to notice that in Iran serious internal problems exist--inflation, a shortage of spare parts, problems (?in) the oil industry--and that they should get priority in solution.

Students' Appeal for Marches

LD102305 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 10 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Following the broadcasting of the message of Imam Khomeyni, leader of the Islamic Revolution, the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy issued an announcement tonight. The text of the announcement is as follows:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. "We will fight against the U.S. Government to the end of our lives. We will not rest until we put America in its place, out off its hands from the region, help all the liberation fighters to defeat it and enable the Iranian people to take over their own destiny," as Imam Khomeyni has said.

The imam's rousing call to the nation gives the loud and clear glad tidings of long years of struggle to the dear and valiant nation and causes the two superpowers of East and West--one of which has disgraced history through its aggression and the other has sucked the last drop of the blood of the oppressed people through murders, plunders and crimes--to tremble. All the misery of the oppressed nations and all our different forms of political. military, economic and cultural dependence were caused by the criminal shah and are due to hegemonist America.

Be wakeful and vigilant so that you may neutralize the plots of the traitors and the superpowers, especially America. Don't stop struggling and fighting until final victory which is the victory of truth. Today is not a day when superpowers and the criminal America can withstand the tumultuous waves of the boundless ocean of human beings who have risen to regain there lost freedom and independence; because, according to the orders of the imam, today is the day of blood and martyrdom and because until the banner of "There is no God but Allah" is unfurled in the world and the call of "God is great" resounds the struggle continues, and so long as the struggle continues we will be in it.

The straight path of Islam from which iconoclast Khomeyni said he hopes he will not deviate is struggle against the oppressive powers and the achievement of Islam's goals. With all our soul we will comply with the message of our imam when he said:

1. Copies of all documents relating to the U.S. Government and the traitorous shah should be made available to the commission of inquiry into the crimes committed by the U.S. Government and the shah.

2. Meeting with the hostages involved in the shah's and America's dossiers of crimes can take place for the purpose of their interrogation.

3. If the commission of inquiry announces its views in Tehran on the crimes committed by the ousted shah and the interferences by aggressive America, then a meeting with the hostages may take place.

We will act decisively and expeditiously in accordance with these orders.

Wakeful and noble nation, your children, following the imam of the nation, declare today as the day of union, accord and brotherhood. In these critical and historic moments, complying with our commitment and the heavy responsibility which has been placed upon our shoulders, with an added strength and resolve based on faith and by relying on and insisting on the great and life-giving principles of unity, accord, solidarity and harmony, we will so persist in our task until we have reinforced the divine covenant of brotherhood, equality and justice among ourselves and the oppressed nations so that, continuing our great battle against the oppressive and tyrannical world power, that arch-Satan, blood-thirsty America, we may successfully achieve victory. As a crystallization and manifestation of obedience to the message of the imam when he says: "My dear sisters and brothers, today is the day of unity and concord," as thanksgiving for his recovery, and in order to preserve the strength of unity and cohesion of all the strata of the noble nation against bloodthirsty America, and in order to prepare the alert nation for united participation in the elections for the Islamic Consultative Assembly we declare--provided that this meets with the approval of the respected supervisor of the Ministry of Interior--Thursday a day of mass marches throughout the country.

We humbly request all the dear strata of the nation in all cities and villages to take part in these great marches which are the embodiment of obedience to the orders of the imam concerning the maintenance of unity, accord and solidarity and contiuous struggle against America. We should mention that the routes of the marches and their special programs will be announced later.

[Signed] Muslim student followers of the imam's policy.

Revolution Council on Handover

LD102144 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 10 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Members of the Revolution Council and the Council of Ministers tonight held a joint session. During the session various issues were discussed and were subject to an exchange of views. According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY correspendent, Ayatollah Mosavi-Ardabili, following tonight's session, said:

Foreign relations and harmonizing Iran's foreign policy with economic and noneconomic issues were discussed during the session tonight, and it was decided to form a group to pursue the matter. Problems of ministries were also discussed during the session and it was decided that these issues be discussed with people in a roundtable discussion.

The deputy education minister and another member of the Revolution Council, in an interview with the correspondent following the session, said, in reply to the correspondent's question on what had been decided on the fate of the hostages:

The imam has specified the future with his statement, namely that the commission that has come may contact those individuals from among the hostages who can make a contribution to their work in preparing their dossier; in other words, those who have been identified as spies and whose interference in Iran's business has been established. The members of the commission may contact these individuals. Another issue is that the commission must also investigate America's interference in Iran and that if it should require any documents, these should be placed at their disposal, wherever this may be done. If there are any documents in the den of espionage indicating America's interference in Iran, these must also be placed at the disposal of the commission. After their investigation regarding the crimes of traitorous Mohammad Reza and America's interference in Iran. they should give their views on these matters here. If they announce their views they will be entitled to meet all the hostages.

He added: Regarding taking delivery of the hostages, most of the Revolution Council members said: We do not want to take delivery; they should remain in the hands of the students. The imam, too, did not have any particular views on this matter, either, and he said that what is important is that America's crimes must be pronounced here and that the fate of the hostages must be clarified by the Majles, and there is in no way any question of releasing the hostages. Thus, the council will not take delivery of them, either, and there was no insistence on this matter from the start either; it was something that was proposed by the students themselves. The majority of the members of the council are also opposed to taking delivery of the hostages.

He added: Another point that was raised in the presence of the imam today concerned the question of the disabled and crippled, and he ordered that these people should be officially taken care of individually, including their families, as concerned housing, jobs and all other things. The same applies to the survivors of the martyrs'. He said that these should not be in any way be isolated from society; they must definitely be employed.

In answer to a question as to whether anything was said regarding the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy during the meeting today between the members of the Revolution Council and the imam, the deputy education minister said: Of course, there was nothing new and he insisted that the unity of the revolutionary ranks of the Muslims must be preserved; that there should be good relations and understanding between the Revolution Council, the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy and all the people, so that, with cohesion, solidarity and unity, they can fulfill their duty.

Commission's Rejection of Demand

NC102136 Paris AFP in English 2134 GMT 10 Mar 80 NC

[Excerpt] Tehran, March 10, (AFP)--Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh said today that the United Nations-appointed international investigation commission of jurists had "rejected" his demand to extend its stay in Iran. The official PARS NEWS AGENCY, reporting this, said that the commission was now likely to leave here tomorrow.

11 MARCH DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING U.S. RELATIONS, HOSTAGES

Students' Release of Documents

LD110518 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 11 Mar 80 LD

[Text] The public relations office of the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy has announced that following Iman Khomeyni's message yesterday, the students today put some documents concerning the intervention of the U. S. Government at the disposal of the commission investigating the crimes of the shah and the United States. These documents include:

1. 185 documents belonging to the U.S. State Department which show the American intervention in the internal affairs of Iran.

2. 283 espionage documents of the U.S. espionage organization in Iran. These documents reveal the ways in which 103 American spies were active in Iran at the time of the deposed shah.

UN Commission To Leave

OW102338 Hong Kong AFP in English 2333 GMT 10 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Tehran, March 11 (AFP)--The international commission which came here to investigate alleged crimes by the ousted shah of Iran will leave here today, Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh announced. Mr. Qotbzadeh said early this morning that he hoped the members of the commission would return to Tehran soon. The foreign minister said he had tried during a three-hour meeting with the commission members to persuade them to remain in Iran. He said he was "a bit disappointed" by their decision to leave, but that the situation did not involve either a victory or a defeat for anyone.

The international jurists on the commission decided to leave after a statement on Monday by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni, the chief of the Iranian Islamic Revolution, who laid down new conditions for a meeting between the investigators and the 50 American hostages who have been held by Iranian militants at the U.S. Embassy here for more than four months. The ayatollah said the jurists could see some "spies" among the hostages to take down testimony about events during the shah's reign. The commission would then have to publish its "crime report" before seeing the rest of the hostages.

(In Washington, official spokesmen almost immediately rejected the Khomeyni conditions for the international inquiry panel's visit to the hostages.)

Commission's Departure, Meeting With Students

NC110818 Paris AFP in English 0813 GMT 11 Mar 80 NC

[Text] Tehran, March 11 (AFP)--The five-man United Nations investigation commission left here today without seeing any of the American hostages, but they did see some of their jailers. Three of the militants, who have held the 50 Americans since November 4, went to the Hilton Hotel, where the investigators were staying, demanding to see the Algerian commission member Mohamad Bedjaoui to hand him a number of documents.

But Mr. Bedjaouli angrily refused to see them.

The militants then followed commission members to the airport where they spoke for several minutes with the investigators in the presence of Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh, in the airport VIP lounge. The meeting was behind closed doors, but it appeared the exchanges were heated.

The jurists then flew to New York to confer with United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim on how to continue their assignment, which they said was "indivisible"--a clear reference to their mandate to inquire into the alleged crimes during the shah's regime and to visit all the embassy hostages.

INA on Commission's Departure

JN110824 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0818 GMT 11 Mar 80 JN

[Excerpt] Tehran, 11 March--The UN commission investigating the crimes of the deposed shah left Tehran for New York this morning. The commission's spokesman made a short statement before departure, asserting that the committee is incapable of compiling the requested report in light of the current circumstances. He added that the commission has conveyed this information to the Iranian authorities.

Qotbzadeh on Commission's Departure

NC110936 Paris AFP in English 0929 GMT 11 Mar 80 NC

[Text] Tehran, March 11 (AFP)--An unnamed member of the ruling Revolutionary Council recently visited the United States Embassy and saw each of the 50 hostages individually, Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh said here today. The visit was "one more proof that the hostages are safe and in good health," he said at an improvised airport news conference after seeing off the United Nations commission investigating the alleged crimes of the ex-shah.

The commission decided to leave after revolutionary leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni said they could see only those hostages implicated "in the crimes of the ex-shah and the United States against Iran."

Mr. Qotbzadeh added that when the hostages were sick they had been transported to hospital, but he gave no details.

"With a little more patience it (the commission) could have accomplished the whole of its mandate without interruption," Mr. Qotbzadeh said. He added that the investigators had expressed the desire to return. "Don't say their mission has failed, it is simply suspended," he added.

Broadcasting Official on Departure

LD111112 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 11 Mar 80 LD

[Text] The imam's representative at the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran in a PARS interview today, gave his views on the performance of the commission investigating the crimes committed in Iran by Mohammad Reza Pahlavi and America.

On the unexpected return of the members of the commission he said: In my view the nature of the commission and its mission necessitated this action and therefore their return was not unexpected. They saw that they could not act according to the message of the imam. They could not do anything else. He added: They did not come to condemn the crimes committed by Mohammad Reza Pahlavi and America. Last night students took some files they had discovered to hand them over. The students even took these documents to the airport with them. But their efforts were fruitless. He said: One of the Iranian officials said that, since the occupation of the den of espionage is illegal, the commission cannot accept the documents.

The imam's representative at the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran refused to give the name of this official. He said: Waldheim has been quoted as saying that the commission is not allowed to express its views in Iran.

Commission's Communique on Departure

LD111056 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1035 GMT 11 Mar 80 LD

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, the commission investigating the crimes of Mohammad Reza Pahlavi and America in Iran left Tehran for New York this morning. The commission released a communique before departure. The text [as heard] of the communique is as follows:

The investigative commission carried out its duty with regard to the investigation and examination of all Iran's complaints, and is ready to inspect and study any other documents that Iranian officials might want to submit in connection with the crimes of the Mohammad Reza regime and America. As for the commission's participation in finding a solution to the international crisis, the commission believes that, considering the latest developments on the continuation of the commission's work, the members of this commission will go back to New York and will have talks with Kurt Waldheim.

At the end of this communique it is mentioned that the commission is not able to submit the result of its inquiries and had communicated this to the Iranian Government.

The commission investigating the crimes of Mohammad Reza Pahlavi and America in Iran arrived in Tehran on 16 February pursuant to an invitation extended by Iranian officials.

Ban on Marches Reiterated

LD111116 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 11 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Following the invitation extended by the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy regarding the march on Thursday, Hojjat ol-Eslam Mahdavi Kani, supervisor of the Ministry of the Interior, said in an interview with the PARS NEWS AGENCY: In accordance with the previous statement issued by the Ministry of the Interior on the ban on marches on Thursday and Friday, the march announced by the students on Thursday will not be possible. They are warned against acting otherwise. He added: As was said previously, during these 2 days no groups or parties are allowed to march.

Imperialist Conspiracy Against Revolution

LD111140 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1050 GMT 11 Mar 80 LD

[Statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran; date not given--read by announcer]

[Text] A new conspiracy plotted by imperialism and its allies has recently been observed in the Arab countries of the region. Iranians have been seen begging in the streets. At first glance, this might not seem important. But the coincidence of this development in several countries of the region and their method of operation led the representatives of the Islamic Republic of Iran in these countries to pursue the matter in order to discover its roots. During the investigations and inquiries that followed a vast plot was discovered. That is, exporting beggars abroad in order to misrepresent the Islamic Revolution of Iran and to spread the lie that the Islamic Revolution of Iran has created poverty among the Iranians forcing them to travel to other countries of the region to beg in order to earn their living. These investigations proved that in some parts of Iran--especially in Shahrdar near Ardabil--some elements approach people looking for jobs and persuade them to immigrate to the Arab countries of the region. They have even supplied them with passports and have told them that in order to find a job they have to beg first, and that after a time they will find a suitable job.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in exposing this plot, warns the dear compatriots and asks them to cooperate with government representatives and the security forces in order to stop this conspiracy.

EDITORIAL CALLS HOSTAGES 'UNFORTUNATE PAWNS'

Tehran TIMES in English 19 Feb 80 p 2 WA

[Editorial: "Hands Off Big Powers"]

[Text] Polemics on the hostage issue over and the hostages released, if things move hopefully as we expect will happen, what are the lessons for all concerned in the pitch and toss of this affair which has held the whole world, the contenders in it, namely the U.S. and Iran, and intimately and personally the hostages themselves, in suspense for over 2 months now?

If we must look for answers, we must look deeply into the causes and not at the events themselves. If there are clear answers as to the rights and wrongs of the issues they would not have occurred at all. Even after the issues are finally solved there would still be no acceptance by either side of their own errors, and to attempt assessments would be like going in once again by the same door from which we came. The ways of politics are devious and they are better left to the politicians themselves.

A clear and resounding echo of the deep rooted resentments that made the Iranian Revolution was once more heard last Sunday, when President Bani-Sadr in his speech to delegates of the Islamic Revolution Congress asked the big powers in no uncertain terms to lay their hands off Iran and all lands of the mostazaff (meaning people). Bani-Sadr's statement was an undisguised warning to the West to refrain from the kind of domination it had exercised before in the internal affairs of Third World countries vis-a-vis favored rulers, or by economic dictation, or stranglehold.

Bani-Sadr when he made his remarks was not being petulant or impolite. He only asked that these nations who are trying to build themselves into prosperity for their peoples to be "left alone to find their own way." He was talking from bitter experiences that this country has been through in the past and from evidence of what is persistently happening around in the region.

What Iran is now asking for is clear exposure to the world and to the peoples in the West, that unbeknown to ordinary folk in these countries there have been infringements on their freedoms and on the desire of Third World nations to conduct and mind their own affairs. Whether right, or not, whether it was a flouting of internationally acknowledged laws or not, this was what the hostage taking meant to the Iranian students and to the people who supported them.

The U.S. while it has shown admirable patience would do well to remember that any future involvement in Iran, or in any of the countries in the region or the Third World which does not take into account the trust of its people, will be doomed to get both it and the rest of the world deeper into entanglement from which it will be difficult to extricate itself.

As for Iran itself it has expended a great deal of its energies on this issue which it considers supremely worth it from the point of view of reinforcing its revolution and from an international viewpoint, as publicising the wrongs that have been committed against the nation. The prolonged settlement of the crisis and America's refusal to yield by returning the shah, has caused the nation to postpone its attention to the more serious taks of post-revolutionary nation building. Yet, it is our hope that the gains have been all the greater and that the nation will now redouble its efforts to make up for lost time.

Finally, as to the hostages themselves, they were unfortunate pawns in the whole game. But it is to the credit of Iran, to the credit of the students, and to the credit of Iran's leaders that the worst did not happen. The treatment of the hostages has by far been extremely human and it would be for the hostages themselves to tell how fairly they had been treated by their captors. While we make these observations we are still hopeful that events will lead up to a satisfactory end to the affair and that time and understanding will erase whatever acrimonious memories are left.

VIOLENCE OCCURS IN TEHRAN, OTHER AREAS

Interior Ministry Statement

LD071758 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1711 GMT 7 Mar 80 LD

[Announcement issued 7 March by Ayatollah Mahdavi Kani, supervisor of the Interior Ministry--read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God. Having obtained permission from the Interior Ministry, the Cherikha-Ye Feda'i-ye Khalq staged a rally, public speaking and election assembly at Azadi Square in Tehran at 0900 today. At about 1000, a group of people attacked the participants and threw stones at them. The Cherikha supporters retaliated and began throwing stones at the opposition. The clash led to involvement by the police and local Revolution Committee guards who were stationed nearby to maintain order.

The security forces initially tried to end the clashes between the opposing groups through good will and negotiation. However, considering the size of the square and scattered nature of the clashes, they were not successful. As a result, they had to resort to firing in the air. At this juncture, rather than cooperating with the security forces to restore order, the Cherikha-ye Khalq confronted the security forces.

The Interior Ministry expresses its gratitude to the police and the committee guards, who managed to prevent the clashes from spreading, and condemns the action taken by those who attacked the Cherikha-ye Khalq. The ministry also denounces the provocative steps taken by Cherikha which led to the exacerbation of the clashes.

This morning's clashes ended after people converged on Enqelab Square and subsequently dispersed. [as heard]

AFP on Tehran Clash

NC071157 Paris AFP in English 1155 GMT 7 Mar 80 NC

[Text] Tehran, March 7 (AFP)--About 20 people were injured here today when Hezbolai religious extremists attacked a crowd of around 15,000 attending an open-air meeting held by the Marxist-Leninist Feda'i-ye Khalq movement. Police fired warning volleys in the air without result as the two sides battled each other with brickbats for nearly two hours in a West Tehran square. Many of the injured were treated at Feda'i-ye Khalq first aid posts close to the battle site.

Most Feda'i-ye Khalq rallies in recent weeks have been attacked by Hezbolai commandos. In one such encounter last month at Gonrad-e Kavus, 36 km (22 miles) northeast of the capital, shots were fired, and in a week of further sporadic clashes the death toll reached the 50 mark.

Officials Ambushed Near Khvoy

LD100806 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0730 GMT 10 Mar 80 LD

[Announcement issued by the Islamic Republic Gendarmerie Headquarters; date not given--read by announcer]

[Text] At 1730 yesterday, the governor of Khvoy, the local border guard officer, the commander of the garrison, the person in charge of the local Revolution Guard Corps and the commander of the regiment went to the northwestern part of the country in order to settle a local dispute. The group was ambushed on its return by some armed individuals.

As a result Col Mahmud Ahmadnia, the Khvoy border officer; Maj Seyyed Jalali, the commander of Maku regiment; Sergeant Qazali and Private Abolqasemi were martyred. During the clash, Major Yusefi, the commander of the garrison, and three other soldiers were wounded. There is no further information on the other members of the group.

[Signed] The Islamic Republic Gendarmerie Headquarters.

Guards Commander Taken Hostage

LD101128 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 10 Mar 80 LD

[Text] PARS NEWS AGENCY reports, quoting the central headquarters of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps: In connection with the confrontations in the northwest of the country which resulted in a number of the personnel of the gendarmerie and guards corps of Khvoy being martyred and going missing, the commanding officer of the Revolution Guards Corps of Khvoy has unfortunately been taken hostage and there is no accurate information available as to his whereabouts.

Statement on Khvoy Attack

LD101810 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Following the tragic incident in the Qotur region which resulted in the martyrdom of five members of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the headquarters of the gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran announced that the officer in charge of the Guards Corps of Khvoy was not a member of the delegation which had been sent [to the northwest of the country to settle a dispute].

According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY report yesterday afternoon five members of the Armed Forces who had been to Qotur to investigate the arrest of the commander of the gendarmerie company in Qotur, were attacked while returning to a place near (Habash) village and martyred. Following this attack the headquarters of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran today issued an announcement as follows:

In His exalted name. At 1730 on 9 March when the governor of Khvoy, accompanied by the commander of the army garrison, the commander of the gendarmerie regiment of Maku and a number of others were returning from Qotur after investigating the arrest of the commander of the gendarmerie company in Qotur were attacked by a number of counter-revolutionary elements at a place near (Bahesh) village, which resulted in the martyrdom of staff Col Mahmud Ahmadnia, the senior border guard; staff Major Seyyed Jalali, the commander of Maku gendarmerie regiment; Sergeant Qazali; Sergeant Soleymanzadeh; and Private Abolqasemi, attached to Khvoy garrison.

After receiving news of the incident units of the army of the Islamic Republic left for the region to identify and arrest the culprits and to investigate details of the incident. The results of their investigation will be subsequently brought to the attention of the dear compatriots.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Gendarmerie Statement on Incident

LD102335 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 10 Mar 80 LD

[Excerpts] Following the sending of some groups to investigate and pursue the attackers and those responsible for the tragic incident in the northwest of the country which resulted in the martyrdom of a number of military brothers and the injuring of a number of others, tonight the gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran issued an announcement. According to the report of the central news bureau, in this announcement it is said: According to the information which has been received the attackers belonged to the Ararat group, led by Zaher Badri, son of Arshad Mamadi, who is affiliated with the Democratic Party of Kordestan.

Four persons have been injured and 15 persons, including the governor of Khvoy, are being kept as hostages.

Another part of the announcement of the gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran says: Those who are holding the hostages, in return for releasing the hostages have demanded the dismantling of the gendarmerie company in Qotur and the stopping of any kind of military movement in the area.

Bomb Explosion in Borujerd

LD092156 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 9 Mar 80 LD

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY reporter in Khorramabad, at 0845 today, as a result of a bomb explosion in a house on 17th Shahrivar Street in Borujerd, a two-story house collapsed and 3 people were killed and 2 were injured. The injured were immediately taken to Mehdi Reza'i Hospital in the town.

According to the latest reports, one of the injured is critically ill. No more details on the explosion have been received.

Clergy Statement on Jahrom Violence

GF091200 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 8 Mar 80 GF

[Text] The society of the clergy in the city of Jahrom issued a statement today. The statement says that since Islam is a religion of logic and reason and taking into account the repeated orders of the nation's imam, the great Khomeyni, regarding the preservation of law and order, as well as the recommendations of His Excellency Bani-Sadr, the president of our country, all citizens of Jahrom are asked to refrain from becoming involved in any acts of violence and not to provide any pretext or excuse for troublemakers and counterrevolutionary groups. The clergy hope the Muslim nation will be able to participate freely and peacefully in the coming parliamentary election.

Attack on Ahvaz Station

JN081547 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1510 GMT 8 Mar 80 JN

[Text] Tehran, 8 March--The radio and television station in Ahvaz was subjected to an armed attack before midnight last night. The evening newspaper KEYHAN reports today that the building was fired on from an adjacent street and that a government guardsman was wounded. The paper adds that the guardsmen stationed in the building returned the fire and tried to besiege the attackers. However, the occupants of a car attacked the guardsmen and foiled their attempt.

The paper points out that the attackers fled in the dark. The paper adds that fire broke out in the television tower and the electric generator of the station.

EXECUTIONS OF COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES REPORTED

Four Arabs

JN081542 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1512 GMT 8 Mar 80 JN

[Text] Tehran, 8 March--The Iranian authorities have executed four more Arabs in Ahvaz. The Arabs were charged with carrying out armed operations. This was reported by the evening newspaper ETTELA'AT today. The paper, however, does not give the names of those who were executed nor the dates of their execution or trial.

Four Forqan Members

LD071324 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 7 Mar 80 LD

[Text] The verdict of the Islamic Revolution Court of Iran was issued this morning concerning four members of the Forqan terrorist group called Bahram Azar-Teymuri, Mohsen Siyahpush, Aja'far Kaffashian and 'Ali Fallah Asadi. These four persons were declared guilty of sowing corruption on earth and waging war against God because they assassinated Hajj Taqi Tarkhani and participating in 22 cases of successful and aborting assassination attempts and 8 cases of bank robbery. They were sentenced to execution, and the verdict of the court was carried out at 0300 today.

Three SAVAKists

LD110939 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0730 GMT 11 Mar 80 LD

[Text] According to a verdict of the central Islamic Revolution Court, three elements of the former regime and the dismantled SAVAK were sentenced to death on charges of corruption on earth and waging war against God. Police Second Lt Siavash Azarbod, officer in charge of 'Oqab and Sahar equipment sections, was charged with confronting mojahedin which resulted in the martyrdom of two of them, was found guilty of corruption on earth and waging war against God and was sentenced to death. Isma'il Darafshin, charged with [word indistinct] robbery and the rape of a married woman, was sentenced to death and ordered to return the stolen goods. 'Abbas Tajiki, an officer in the former guards, was charged with murdering Sa'id Basri and was sentenced to death after being found guilty of waging war against God. According to a PARS correspondent reporting from Evin Prison the above-mentioned persons were shot by firing squad in the Evin Prison precincts at 0730 this morning.

EVENTS CONCERNING MAJLES ELECTIONS REPORTED

Suspension of Sanandaj Elections

LD091736 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1707 GMT 9 Mar 80 LD

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Text] Dear listeners, we draw your attention to a statement issued by the Ministry of Interior:

In His exalted name. Our dear compatriots are hereby informed that reports received from Sanandaj indicate the lack of a free and peaceful election atmosphere and the presence of armed and irresponsible groups, and that accusations are being leveled at the executive delegation for the elections. Thus following the suggestion made by the Kordestan special delegation, based on the authority invested by Article 49 of the related bill of law, the Majles elections in the above-mentioned constituency will be suspended until further notice.

Obviously, as soon as the situation in the region permits, steps will be taken for the election procedures in that constituency to be completed.

[Signed] Reza Mahdavi Kani, supervisor of the Interior Ministry.

Groups Denied Participation

LD101237 Tehran BAMDAD in Persian 5 Mar 80 p 12 LD

[Unattributed report: "Tudeh Party of Iran, Cherikha-ye Feda'i-ye Khalq Organization Protest Removal of Names of Several of Their Candidates"]

[Text] The Cherikha-ye Feda'i-ye Khalq organization has sent a letter to the Interior Ministry protesting that several of its candidates are being denied participation in the [parliamentary] elections and demanding an explanation.

The letter contained the following statement: "According to information received, candidates nominated and supported by the organization Cherikha-ye Feda'i-ye Khalq of Iran in Mashhad, Esfahan, Khorramshahr, Ramhormoz, Ahvaz, Ahar, Bandar 'Abbas and Urumiyeh have been denied participation in the elections to the National Consultative Assembly by the provincial governors of these towns, for reasons which contravene the principle of the freedom of political activity and the people's democratic rights.

"According to the reply of the Mashhad Provincial Governorate to the letter from Mr Seyyed Mohammad Qaruni-Hashemi-Zadeh, the organization's candidate, dated 11, 12 1358 [2 March], [a copy of] which is enclosed, the name of this candidate was removed on account of his holding Marxist views.

"The Cherikha-ye Feda'i-ye Khalq organization hereby registers its protest at these antidemocratic and antipopular measures and holds the Interior Ministry responsible. It expects the press to announce the eligibility of the organization's candidates as soon as possible."

Removal of Tudeh Party Candidate

Similarly, according to reports received, the executive body of the Kermanshahan Governorate has also removed the names of two Tudeh Party candidates, Reza Shaltuki and Mahvash Jadidi, from the lists of candidates, giving as the reason for this their "lack of reputation." Reza Shaltuki has submitted a complaint to the state authorities against the Kermanshahan Governorate.

In addition, the Lahijan Governorate has also removed the Tudeh Party candidates from the lists, apparently without giving any reason.

Inquiries and repeated visits revealed that the local governorate had removed the name of the candidate in question for being the landlord of a village.

In the wake of this, the Tudeh Party of Iran has lodged strong protests at the removal of its candidate in Lahijan and has also demanded the immediate repeal of this decision. It has also accused the executive bodies of the Kermanshahan and Lahijan Governorates of flouting the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Warning Against Defacing Posters

GF101605 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 10 Mar 80 GF

[Text] The central supervisory committee for the Ahvaz election district said today that certain opportunists are defacing campaign posters and covering the names of some candidates in order to improve the chances of their favorite candidates. They are crossing the boundaries of political freedom. Therefore, all revolutionary citizens are expected to respect the campaign posters of other candidates. The responsible authorities and Revolution Guards are carefully examining the campaign techniques of each candidate.

Baluchi Society Warning of Plots

Tehran TIMES in English 19 Feb 80 p 1 WA

[Text] The Baluchi Society in Tehran yesterday warned the people of Baluchestan va Sistan Province to be aware of the plots being hatched by certain elements to capture the seats of National Assembly and deprive the faithful and devoted Moslem representative of the people from leading the people of this backward province.

In a statement issued yesterday, the Baluchi Society said that taking unfair advantage of the sudden illness of Movlavi 'Abdol 'Aziz, the Sunni leader of the Iranian Baluchis, certain people were trying to nominate their favorite candidates for the National Assembly elections.

The society representing the Baluchi political party "Ettehad ol-Moslemin" called upon the "Baluchi brothers" to forget their differences and help nominate the true and sincere representatives.

OIL, GAS SITUATION REPORTED, DISCUSSED

Mo'infar Forecast on Oil Price

LD091838 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1639 GMT 9 Mar 80 LD

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, our country's oil minister has told local and foreign correspondents in a press, radio and television interview that the price of oil is expected to rise by the end of 1980 and reach about $40 per barrel. He added: Oil production for 1980 will be about 3 million barrels per day, of which 1 million barrels has been earmarked for domestic consumption and the remainder for exports; this figure has so far been maintained. In accordance with the Revolution Council instructions communicated to the Oil Ministry on 1 February, the level of oil production should amount to about 40 percent of that produced under the traitorous regime of Mohammad Reza.

Our country's oil minister went on to say: Last week, there were several explosions in oil pipelines, but such acts of sabotage will have no effect on the level of oil production. This week, too, we expect such explosions, for with the implementation of the elections for the National [as heard] Islamic Consultative Assembly, this will be a week when the hopes of counterrevolutionary elements against the Islamic Revolution of Iran will be totally dashed.

The oil minister added that these explosions have so far had no effect on oil production or the oil export pipelines, and their only effect has been on the [word indistinct] of the Abadan refinery, the output of which has dropped by 10 percent; this shortfall will, of course, be remedied after today or tomorrow.

Regarding new oil agreements with various countries and companies, the oil minister said: Agreements for 1980 are generally short-term ones, the longest being for 1 year, and they will be getting shorter in duration: 9 months, 6 months and 3 months.

Regarding the cut in oil exports to America, the oil minister said: As the imam has commanded, the position of the hostages will be clarified by the National [as heard] Islamic Consultative Assembly, which will also decide whether or not to sell oil to American companies.

Regarding the role of OPEC, he said: This organization should have a role in controlling the level of production; in other words, OPEC should be active in stabilizing the level of production. Similarly, OPEC should become a center for research efforts aimed at discovering other sources of energy. This is an extremely heavy responsibility because we are responsible for future generations.

Regarding the export and sale of gas to the Soviet Union, the oil minister said: In the present circumstances, we cannot export gas to the Soviet Union at the level promised under the regime of the traitorous Mohammad Reza. The price of gas under Mohammad Reza Pahlavi was more in the way of hush money paid to the Soviet Union. Now, however, we are fully independent, and we have also told them that the price of gas so far has not been equitable. This has also been confirmed by the Soviet Union.

He also added that preliminaries for negotiations with Soviet officials have been fully prepared and that a delegation led by the first deputy minister of trade [title as heard] of the Soviet Union will come to Tehran tomorrow.

The oil minister said: Iran's position in this regard is perfectly clear, and with the negotiations which will be carried out, we hope to be able to achieve positive results.

The oil minister then referred to the Iranian-Japanese petrochemical project at Bandar Khomeyni, and said: A large number of Japanese experts have already arrived at Bandar Khomeyni and they are busy with Iranian experts preparing plans and starting work on the project.

Export of Gas to USSR

LD091144 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 9 Mar 80 LD

[Text] In order to complete the talks regarding the quantity and the price of the gas exported to USSR, the Soviet first deputy minister of foreign trade will come to Iran tomorrow heading a delegation.

Following this report, the oil minister said today: The talks that have been in progress for the past few months between the experts of the two countries to determine the price of gas sold to that country will be finalized with the Soviet delegation's trip to Iran and we will be able to sell our gas, at a price in line with the fluctuations of the price of oil.

According to our energy correspondent, the gas flow to the Soviet Union, which was interrupted some time ago due to an earth tremor and the consequent damage to the gas pipeline 96 kilometers from Agha Jari, will be resumed by the end of this week thanks to the efforts of our oilworkers.

While confirming the report of the stoppage of gas to the Qazvin industrial district, the oil minister said: With the resumption of gas exports to the Soviet Union, the Qazvin region will be supplied with the required gas.

Finally, the oil minister told our correspondent: The consumers of domestic and commercial gas should not be worried about shortages of gas because, the residual gas in the lines will be sufficient for domestic consumption until the completion of the repairs on the lines.

Rupture of Pipeline to USSR

LD081301 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 8 Mar 80 LD

[Text] The supervisor of the pipelines for collecting and refining gas in Agha Jari, in a telephone conversation with our correspondent in the area, announced: At 1130 yesterday a part of the 42-inch pipeline which carries Bid-e Boland gas to the USSR was ruptured by unfavorable weather and a mountain landslide, and the piping of gas through this pipeline to the USSR and to cities along the pipeline, including Tehran and Esfahan, came to an end. The supervisor of the Bid-e Boland gas pipelines in Agha Jari added: Since the damaged portion of the pipeline belongs to the National Iranian Gas Company in the Esfahan region, the workers in that region, with the cooperation and mobilization of the entire technical cadres of the Bid-e Boland refinery and of the Agha Jari pipelines, have been busy since yesterday repairing the pipeline.

He also added: With the disruption of the flow of gas to Tehran, Esfahan and the USSR, all the stations have come to a halt, and only stations four and five are working in order to pipe gas along Shiraz' 16-inch pipeline.

In conclusion he added: There has been no problem or stoppage with regard to the production of oil and liquefied gas for exploitation by the NIOC in the Agha Jari region, and liquefied gas continues to be piped to Bid-e Boland refinery for refining.

INA on Pipeline Destruction

JN081210 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1200 GMT 8 Mar 80 JN

[Excerpt] Tehran, 8 March--Unidentified armed men blew up two crude oil pipelines yesterday in the regions of Shush-[word indistinct] and Zarqan-Ahvaz. An Iranian National Oil company spokesman said that the fire that broke out in the pipelines continued as of this morning.

Arrest of Three People

LD091900 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 9 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Our reporter has been informed by the gendarmarie battallion of Ilam that on 5 March, a person by the name of Hatem, a resident of (Kamtarin) village in the district of Nikian, was arrested by the guardsmen of Dezful while carrying a sack full of explosives, intending to carry out an act of sabotage.

At the preliminary interrogations it was discovered that this person had played a part in the recent blowing up of the (Messian) oil pipeline.

The commanding officer of the gendarmerie battalion of Ilam told our reporter: Following the sabotage operations on the route of the (Messian) oil pipeline, a widespread investigation was launched by gendarmerie and Guards Gorps personnel, and following the explosion on the (Messian) oil pipeline on 6 March, but which fortunately did not result in any damage, three people were arrested and were handed over to the Islamic Revolution Court of Ilam.

BANI-SADR, TEHRAN TIMES DISCUSS ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

President's 10 Mar Speech

LD110028 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 10 Mar 80 LD

[Excerpts] Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president of our country, today at midday took part in a gathering of the bazaar merchants following the line of the imam at their invitation and spoke about the methods of fighting profiteering and the role of the bazaar merchants in reducing prices.

In his speech, he said: Every day, we receive reports that people have lost their patience due to the shortage of gasoline and meat and the difficulties concerning bread and other food items and that, at times, this leads to aggressiveness. People are prepared to accept any conditions in order to overcome these shortages. Our people cannot endure hardship for a long time. Our people cannot endure high prices without knowing the reasons for it. Therefore, your responsibilities both as Muslims and as Iranian compatriots are heavy. The days that we are passing through are difficult days and if we together do not pass our days with steadfastness and if we do not change our nights into hopeful days, all of us will sink together.

According to the report of PARS NEWS AGENCY, the president of our country emphasized that all the reasons for the shortages and high prices are not economic reasons. He said: In a country whose responsible officials are busy day and night with certain problems or are dragged toward certain problems which are not the essential problems facing the people, it is natural that they cannot devote their time to a thousand issues.

Continuing his speech, the president emphasized that it is possible that he might announce a plan concerning bread and meat by next Sunday. He then referred to the duty of radio and television and other mass media in informing the people and said: Every day we should inform the people why, for instance, there is a shortage of kerosene. Ask the responsible officials why there is a shortage of kerosene. They will explain to the people, and their explanation will either satisfy the public or it will not satisfy them, but the people will understand where the problem is.

Continuing his speech, the president emphasized that our problems regarding high prices are more political than economic. He said: Political stability has not been established in the country, and you who are in the bazaar are not confident about what will happen tomorrow, the day after tomorrow or in 10 days or a month's time. In such an atmosphere the prices cannot come down. On the contrary, they will go up. Under such circumstances who is ready to offer his goods in exchange for letters of credit and such like? He tries to receive cash as far as possible, and cash transactions are one of the reasons for high prices.

Continuing his speech, the president addressed the bazaar merchants saying: First of all, do something so that Islamic order is established. Then, you can use the opportunity to complete. If you wish you can bring the prices down. Prices are not such that you can say international prices have been increased. Therefore, bring the prices down. If you do not do so, the constitution has clarified the situation and we will act according to the constitution.

At the end of his speech, Bani-Sadr said: If you are a worker or a farmer, a student or an office worker, you should know that with every seed that you do not sow you have assisted the American hegemonist. I clearly announce that our real war against the U.S. hegemonist is not the issue of the hostages. It is the issue of the seed you sow, the oil industry that you can run by yourself, and the economy which you can manage, and the culture which belongs to you and is based on Islamic spirituality which you should establish. If we are defeated in these issues holding 50 hostages will not solve anything. On the contrary, once again America will dominate us and will avenge itself a thousand fold.

We will wait for 2 weeks and we hope to receive a good response from our bazaars. I hope that our people will start the new year with true happiness and that our bazaar will become the truly Islamic bazaar which we expect.

Newspaper Editorial

Tehran TIMES in English 20 Feb 80 p 2 WA

[Editorial: "Economy: No Easy Ways Out"]

[Text] No easy ways out can be found for a restabilization of Iran's economy which has undoubtedly, in the short term received a number of setbacks following post-revolutionary disruptions which were inevitable. The nation and its leaders have so far after the revolution not felt the urgency, or the need to pay attention, until more vital matters that concerned the preservation of the essence of the revolution were settled. The time however, has arrived for calculated assessments and forthright action, coupled with a strong need for discipline, tempered by tolerance and a true understanding of the needs of each and every citizen of the country.

News reports appearing in the press these days have a far greater sprinkling of economic reports than were evident before. Many of them show a firm determination to take the economy of the country, which seemed to be running downhill driverless as it were, firmly in hand. Only recently, it was reported the Oil Minister Ali Akbar Mon'infar is going ahead with plans to complete the petrochemical project in Bandar Khomeyni which was delayed up to now. Then, we hear of land reform programs being undertaken in Gonbad and several other provinces, and poultry and rural agricultural farm projects in several parts of the country. In the latest announcement President Bani-Sadr has pledged plans for development in Khuzestan and hopes that a giant crash program would absorb the shocks of unemployment and economic pressures in the capital.

While all this makes for quite optimistic reading, we would not like to run ahead too fast, pitching our hopes too high in the expectation of quick rewards. We are afraid the government has still not come to terms with the basics in its plans for development. Political and administrative shuffles have not permitted the formulation of overall policies, or the demarcation of clear lines on which the economy should evolve. Besides, there seem to be doubts as yet as to how much the private sector will be allowed in economic participation and how far it will be permitted to go. The private sector especially will not budge, unless and until it is sure that it can operate within clearly defined terms and will not suffer loss. It will be up to the president and the finance minister of the country to give the private sector the assurances and the encouragement to go ahead clearing the way of an ambiguous tangle of laws which now make it virtually impossible for them to proceed.

Nobody suggests that Iran is in any way financially unsound. If it were all it had to and still can do, is step up its production of oil and rake in the revenues from the country's advantageous bargaining terms in the oil market, since we are free of the links that gave Iran no leverage in bargaining. But nothing can disguise the fact that production has come to a deplorably low state, that industries, firms and manufacturing concerns dependent on a smooth running economy have had enormous problems and are virtually struggling to survive, unless they have been able to buoy themselves up until now on earlier reserves. Unemployment as a result of layoffs and closures of firms are a thing too well known.

Of course, much of the responsibility for restoring the situation will fall on the shoulders of the new National Assembly which will soon be elected. Whatever governments we have had before have only been interim, makeshift affairs, although with the backing of the powerful Revolutionary Council they have been able to make the more crucial decisions in the broader policies of the country. Bani-Sadr when he was finance minister earlier, made some flashy decisions in the economic sphere, as when he nationalized banks, a move which has come to stay. But then on the question of nationalization of trade whatever changes he made have not quite helped but only caused more confusion on the erratic course of the economy.

When the new National Assembly comes in we hope it will be possible to have within it an homogenous majority capable of taking clear, firm and positive steps toward improving the economy of the country in particular. As the president will have a big voice in the choice of his ministers, we have no doubt the finance minister in any new cabinet will be a man equal to the tasks before him.

It appears that we are indeed moving forward to tackling the economy as evidenced by the PBOI's advanced preparations for working out the 1980-81 budget for the country. The report did not say whether these preparations were being carried out under the instructions of the president, or not, but we seem to sense that he was indeed the inspiration behind it. Let us not hear the painful complaint from anyone to say: "We have witnessed one year and more of the revolution but what have we gained from it?" This it would be sad to hear from the mostazaf especially, who gave their heart and soul to the revolution. What the nation waits for is a dedicated spirit and dedicated performance, with guidance from its leaders and the grace of God.

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS REPORTED, DISCUSSED

Reduction of Representation in Iraq

JN080827 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 8 Mar 80 JN

[Text] Iranian-Iraqi diplomatic relations have been reduced to the charge d'affaires level. The Iraqi ambassador will leave Iran within the next few days.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman has stated that following the shutdown of the Iraqi consulates in Kermanshah and Khorramshahr [Al-Muhammarah] and after Iran's request that Iraq reduce the size of its embassy staff in Tehran, as conveyed to the Iraqi ambassador a week ago, the Iranian Government, in view of the Iraqi Government's repeated interventions in Iran's domestic affairs, has decided to reduce its diplomatic relations with the Iraqi Government to the charge d'affaires level.

Accordingly, the Iraqi ambassador in Tehran has been told to leave Iran within the next few days. The Iranian ambassador in Baghdad will return to Tehran within the next few days.

Yazdi on Iraqi Regime

JN100836 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 10 Mar 80 JN

[Text] The former foreign minister in the provisional government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, [Ebrahim Yazdi] has made a statement to PARS NEWS AGENCY strongly condemning the Iraqi Ba'thist Government's intervention in Iranian affairs. He said the Iraqi regime cannot continue to exist and that it lacks any popular foundation. The Iraqi people have begun to oppose the Ba'thist rule in their country and Saddam Husayn, the U.S. agent in the region.

The former minister said that the state of war between the Iraqi Kurds and the Ba'thist government has been going on for years. The disputes among the members of the Iraqi Ba'th Party and the struggle for power have reached the climax. Saddam Husayn has started to persecute even the best of his friends and his party comrades.

Commenting on Saddam Husayn's traitorous stands in the region, the former foreign minister said the Iraqi regime has adopted a joint policy with the United States with regard to Iran and the Persian Gulf region in an effort to regain its position, which is now collapsing. It adopted this policy in order to benefit from the Iranian-U.S. disputes and to use them in the interest of U.S. imperialism and the reactionary movement in the region, in an attempt to weaken the Islamic government in Iran.

After pointing out the Iraqi Government's hostile stands on Iran, the former minister said that the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran has always tried to maintain and strengthen its relations with Iraq. But Iran was forced to adopt different stands as a result of this hostile position on the part of the Iraqi regime. Thus it took the initiative to isolate Iraq on the political level in the Middle East region and the Persian Gulf and it succeeded in doing so. He added that the isolation of Iraq also came as a result of the awareness of the millions of Arab Muslims of the stands of the Iraqi Ba'thist regime against Islam and revolutions.

Thus the Iranian Government supported the Iraqi revolutionaries. The former minister reaffirmed that the acts of sabotage perpetrated by the Iraqi Ba'thists in Iran are actually in implementation of the U.S.-Zionist policies in the region. The Iraqi regime is at fault, since these acts of sabotage and its hostile policy toward Iran moved the heroic Iraqi people to wage armed struggle against the Ba'thist government in their country.

Kharrazi Interview on Iraqi Relations

JN091845 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 9 Mar 80 JN

[Report by radio correspondent 'Abd al-Latif az-Zubaydi on his interview with Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Dr Kamal Kharrazi on "the downgrading of the level of public relations with the Iraqi Government"--date not specified; recorded]

[Text] Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Dr Kamal Kharrazi has told me that the reason for downgrading the level of relations between Iran and the Ba'thist regime in Iraq is the Iraqi Government's blatant and repeated interventions in the western and southern regions in Iran. He told me that Iran does not insist on severing relations. These relations will continue if the Iraqi regime respects the principles of international diplomacy and Iran sovereignty.

I questioned the Foreign Ministry under secretary on the reduction of the number of staffers in the missions of Iran and Iraq. Dr Kharrazi said: We wanted the number of staffers in the Iraqi Embassy in Iran to be reduced so as to have it equal to the number of our embassy staffers in Baghdad. This number does not exceed eight employees, including the ambassador in Baghdad. The Foreign Ministry under secretary said that the Iraqi diplomats in Tehran number 21. The total number of employees in the Iraqi Embassy in Tehran amounts to 100 persons, whereas the number of our employees in Baghdad is much less than that figure.

Dr Kamal Kharrazi affirmed that investigations have confirmed that a large number of the Iraqi employees belong to the intelligence service. Therefore, they are not fit for diplomatic service.

I questioned the Foreign Ministry under secretary on the documents which confirm the involvement of the Iraqi regime in the blatant interventions. It is worth noting that our Arabic section has broadcast and is broadcasting several of these documents. Dr Kamal Kharrazi said: The governor of Khorramshahr has exposed in detail on television many of these documents, which contain proof and evidence that instead of performing their normal diplomatic mission, the Iraqi employees in Khorramshahr carried out acts of espionage, sabotage and bombing which have led to the death of a large number of Iranian Muslims, in addition to other interventions in Iran's domestic affairs.

I asked the Foreign Ministry under secretary: What if the Iraqi regime continues its aggressive activities?

Dr Kharrazi replied: We will firmly repulse the Iraqi regime and will put an end to its interventions in Iran.

The Foreign Ministry under secretary affirmed that the roots of all these interventions and campaigns being waged by the Ba'thist regime in Iraq against Iran lie in the domestic situation in Iraq and in the regime's clashes with the Iraqi Muslim strugglers--Kurds and Arabs, Shi'ites and Sunnis. These clashes drive this regime to perpetrate such deeds.

Iraqi Activities in Ahvaz, Khorramshahr

JN091824 [Editorial Report JN] Tehran International Service in Arabic at 1800 GMT on 8 March broadcast a 50-minute report in its daily "Today's Iraq Searches for a Husayn" program "revealing many facts that expose the nature of the Iraqi regime, enemy of God and humanity."

The radio says: "There is no difference between the Israeli regime and the ruling regime in Iraq, for both exercise the ugliest of crimes." The radio says that "the report is top secret and is received from Comrade Muwaffaq."

The report says: "The working plan was supposed to be carried out in Ahvaz after a meeting had been held with the comrades in the committee responsible for these affairs--Comrade Barazan Ibrahim, Ghayth Ibrahim, Husayn 'Unwan and Zia' al-Khaqani--in Al-Basra at the beginning of March 1979. It was planned that this committee should begin sending the Ahvaz comrades, whose names are given below, to the region of Ahvaz. Those comrades would then contact us from inside in order to begin forming our organization and then start work. But after those persons' entry into Ahvaz, no contact was made with us except for Abu 'Awwad, whose real name we do not know. We were also not given those persons' addresses to establish contact with them. Those persons are among the leaders of the Arab masses' movement.

"Abu 'Awwad contacted us three times, during which he asked for some money to buy a car and two motorcycles. These were handed over to him by us. Afterward, he and some of his comrades continued their contacts with Al-Basra without contacting us or even informing us of what they agreed on."

The report then names the comrades "who were supposed to contact us." The report then enumerates the reasons impeding action and the names of comrades who contributed to the implementation of the working plan during the period between March-August 19[illegible]. The report then mentions some of the operations carried out by this organization's men.

They "killed the Revolution Guards' chief in Khorramshahr" and "killed one of Khomeyni's guards and wounded another in an operation near the Khorramshahr bridge." The report adds that "they also attacked the guards patrol and killed some of its members, in addition to other operations." It goes on to say that "this group was also active in publishing leaflets, some of which were printed by us, and these were distributed in the streets by women."

The report then talks about "the black Rajab group organization" and says that it comprised 30 elements and other collaborators. The report says that "this group's demands were those of only arming them intellectually so as to carry out their pan-Arab role toward the Ahvaz youth, and to arm them militarily to carry out the required tasks in the current stage." The report further says that they also demanded "pistols equipped with silencers so as to carry out acts of assassination against some figures known for their opposition to the Arabs, but this request was rejected by Al-Basra because such pistols are not available in Iraq." The report adds: "This group issued several leaflets which were distributed in Khorramshahr, 'Abadan and Ahvaz, condemning the existing situation in Iran, urging the Arabs to revolt and calling on the world to support their movement." The report then says that this group carried out several military operations, but "it mentioned nothing about them." The report adds: "This group asked for transportation means to carry out some tasks. They are now planning to carry out kidnaping operations against some elements that are hostile to the Arabs."

The radio announcer, following an interruption of the report by a recording of a demonstration against the Iraqi regime, says: "Brothers and sisters: we continue reading the report which was written by the Iraqi intelligence agent, who used to work under the cover of the cultural official at the Iraqi Consulate in Khorramshahr. This report was seized by the masses in the den of Iraqi espionage."

The report then talks about the good relations established with several tribal chieftains. The report says that "through them, we became better informed of what is taking place in contacts between the sons of Mustafa Barzani and the Kurds in Ahvaz." Continuing, the report says "all this information was cabled to the concerned quarters in Iraq."

The report then talks about activity in mobilizing "some active women in Ahvaz" in order to train them in bandaging and first aid" as a first stage, after which they will be organized. Currently, 'Atifah Qasim, daughter of the head of the Iraqi community, acts as a liaison member with those women and girls, whose pictures and names we sent to Al-Basrah. Some of them are ready to cross over to Al-Basrah to be trained in those acts or any other task entrusted to them." The names of those women and girls are given.

The report then says: "During the past period, the organization managed, by means of the party apparatus and collaborating agents we have, to get all possible information on the circulating rumors, the daily events and the moves made against Iraq, the names of arms traffickers" as well as "the activities of the other political organizations. This information was sent to all concerned parties in Al-Basrah."

The report then deals with the methods of contact and says "contact with the aforementioned groups was established at some farms, secure alleys and houses in the region of Abadan or (Kut ash-Shaykh) at the beginning. As for the present, these contacts take place in our cars after long drives, during which instructions are given and information is received." As for contacting the Iraqis, this "often took place inside the Iraqi Consulate, and then an appointment to meet outside it is made."

In conclusion, the report then refers to the negative aspects of work and mentions, among others, "the organization's shortage of efficient and active cadres that are aware of the region's geographical and historical affairs, and the nonexistence of coordination between our Ahvaz comrades and the organization due to their direct contact with the comrades in Al-Basrah." Another negative point mentioned is "handing weapons and ammunition to the Ahvaz people without instructing them in the kind of task and way of implementation, something which makes weapons in their hands a danger to them."

Iraqi 'Espionage Den' Documents

JN091830 [Editorial Report JN] Tehran International Service in Arabic at 1545 GMT on 9 March broadcasts a 25-minute report entitled "Documents and Circulars Seized by Our People in the Iraqi Den of Espionage in Khorramshahr." The report lists several documents seized in the Iraqi Consulate General in Khorramshahr and gives detailed information on the numbers, dates, topics, texts and level of classification of each document.

One document, dated 16 July 1977, from the "Administrative Department in the Iraqi Foreign Ministry," is addressed to "all diplomatic missions and consulates abroad" and is classified "top secret and private." The subject of the document is "request for information" on prominent local figures "in order to make use of this information in case one of them is appointed in a sensitive post or is nominated as ambassador to Iraq."

Another document, dated July 1977 from "Iraqi Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi" and classified as "top secret and private," seeks information about "political and party figures in the country where you are accredited."

A third document, dated 20 May 1979, is sent by "Comrade Na'im Hamid Haddad, official in charge of organizations outside the homeland," to "the party organization in Iran," asking for recommendations on "organization members' to be set on scholarships "to universities in Egypt at the expense of the Ba'th Party."

The report concludes: "These are some of the documents seized in the Iraqi den of espionage in Khorramshahr. These documents indict this center, which has been closed down because it practiced espionage activities."

Iraqi Islamic Organization Cable

JN092208 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 9 Mar 80 JN

["Text" of message dated 7 March to the Iranian Revolution Council by the Islamic Action Organization in Iraq]

[Text] In the name of God, the destroyer of tyrants. The Islamic Action Organization in Iraq declares its support for the revolutionary decision adopted by the Revolution Council in Iran on downgrading the diplomatic relations between the Islamic Republic of Iran and the mercenary Iraqi Ba'thist regime to the charge d'affaires level.

The organization, on behalf of the Iraqi people, calls on you to take a firmer stand against the Iraqi Ba'th Government, which is getting ready for large-scale battles against the Iranian Islamic Revolution along the border strip.

We declare that the only way to confront the plots of the agent Iraqi Ba'thist regime is your support for the Iraqi people's struggle and backing of the Islamic and revolutionary forces in Iraq until the destruction of the despotic Ba'thist regime.

We pray for the victory of all the Muslims of the world.

[Signed] The Islamic Action Organization in Iraq, 18 Esfand 1358 [7 March 1980].

Kurdish Peshmerga Activities

JN081545 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 8 Mar 80 JN

[Text] The Iraqi Democratic Party of Kordestan declared today that members of its Kurdish Peshmerga have killed 30 and arrested 20 Iraqi soldiers. This took place in an attack they recently launched on a military post in As-Sulaymaniyah, near the Iranian border. In a settlement issued by the party in Vienna and carried by AFP, it was said that the Kurdish Peshmerga have captured a large quantity of Iraqi weapons.

More on Peshmerga Activities

JN082234 Tehran International Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 8 Mar 80 JN

[Text] PARS cites a spokesman of the Iraqi Democratic Party of Kurdistan as saying that fierce clashes took place in the past 3 days in an area north of Qasr-e Shirin inside Iraqi territory between the Iraqi Ba'thist regime's agents and Peshmerga fighters of the Iraqi Democratic Party of Kurdistan.

A number of the defeated Pahlavi regime's agents, (Palizban) mercenaries and a group of fugitive SAVAK elements took part in these clashes, which resulted in the killing of 8 of the Iraqi Ba'thist regime's agents and the capture of 22 others. The Iraqi regime used heavy artillery to cover the deposed Pahlavi regime's agents and the (Palizban) mercenaries.

These clashes ended in the defeat of the Iraqi Ba'thist regime's agents, who escaped inside their territory. The Peshmerga fighters returned to their bases in the (Sarkad) area.

The spokesman added that during these clashes, the party's members captured some 29 weapons, a RPG-7 launcher and large quantities of military equipment.

The spokesman of the Iraqi Democratic Party of Kurdistan said that three of the Peshmerga leaders were wounded during these clashes. He added that Peshmerga fighters of the Democratic Party of Kurdistan were able to occupy a government office in (Saiyid Kan) in Arbil Province last week. They set fire to the building.

The Iraqi Ba'thist regime, the spokesman said, has started new attacks on the Kurdish fighters in the city of Karkuk. The regime also arrested a number of persons on political charges.

Soviet Flood Relief

LD091200 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 9 Mar 80 LD

[Excerpt] A plane containing tents, blankets, drugs and baby food has arrived in Tehran for the Khuzestan flood victims. It was sent by the Red Cross and Red Crescent societies of the Soviet Union.

Aid for 'Afghan Brothers'

GB081635 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 8 Mar 80 GF

[Text] The Friday prayer session was held yesterday in Dezful at the Imam Khomeyni Mosque led by Ayatollah Qazi and attended by thousands of pious Muslim citizens of this city. In the first part of his sermon, Ayatollah Qazi said the oppressed and Muslim nations of the world are being crushed under the yoke of the two superpowers and our Arab brothers are being crushed under the yoke of usurping Israel. In the east our Afghan brothers and sisters are being dragged into pools of blood by the Soviets. The Iranian people must rush to the aid of their Afghan brothers so that the oppressed nation of Afghanistan can be liberated from the torture and suppression of the Soviet Union and its puppet Afghan Government.

In the second part of his sermon, Ayatollah Qazi said: We strongly support the Government of the Islamic Republic. The eyes of the world's oppressed nations are watching us. In order for us to achieve the goals of the Islamic Republic of Iran we must follow the instructions of Imam Khomeyni, who is our guide and leader. It is God's will that we must all obey his orders.

Envoy on Canadian Relations

JN080802 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 8 Mar 80 JN

[Text] Our correspondent in Ottawa reports that Iranian Charge d'Affaires in Canada (Muhammad Hoseyn 'Adili) has granted an interview to the Canadian TV network in the wake of the Liberals' triumph over the Conservatives in the recent Canadian elections. The Iranian charge d'affaires stated that the Canadian people's election of the Liberals shows the extent of the mistakes committed by the Canadian Conservatives in their foreign policy and on other issues.

On Iranian-Canadian relations, ('Adili) said that the Liberals' task will be a difficult one, because they will have to rebuld that which was destroyed by the Conservatives and must seek to eradicate the tense atmosphere created by the Conservatives with their erroneous measures.

In terms of Iran's expectations of Canada, ('Adili) said: The most important issues are Canada's position on the affair of the U.S. den of espionage in Tehran and Canada's general position toward developing countries and the Third World. Canada is required to review these positions.

The Iranian charge d'affaires added that the issue of the Iranian students in Canada and Canada's discriminatory role in regard to participation in the 1980 fair [not further identified] are some of the problems that must initially be solved.

Khomeyni Message to Al-Qadhdhafi

JN081841 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 8 Mar 80 JN

[Text of message of thanks sent by Iran's Imam Khomeyni on 7 March in reply to message sent by Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. His Excellency Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, president of the Libyan Jamahiriyah: I received the congratulatory cable sent by Your Excellency on the occasion of my recovery from illness and my leaving the hospital.

I thank you for your emotions and feelings, hoping that Muslims in the world will be able to sever the colonialist hands from their countries as soon as possible, basing their efforts on the laws and rules of the Islamic Shari'a. I also hope that they will be victorious and achieve the high Islamic objectives.

[Signed] Ruhollah Mosavi Khomeyni, 20 Rabi' ath-Thani 1400 Hegira, 18 Esfand 1358.

Chamran on Gulf Relations

LD091032 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0930 GMT 9 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Riyadh, 9 March--Dr Mostafa Chamran, the Iranian minister of national defense, has described his country's relations with the Saudi Arabian Kingdom and other Gulf countries as good and based on mutual respect. In an interview with the Saudi paper AL-MADINAH, Dr Chamran said that Iran wants mutual friendship and respect with all countries and that it does not adopt any hostile stand against any Arab or Muslim country out of its conviction that all Muslims are brothers and that all of them are in one trench against Israel, the archenemy of the Arabs.

He affirmed Iran's determination to never again become a policeman of the Gulf or to defend any foreign interests in the region or attack any other country.

Palestine, he said, enjoys a special place in the hearts of Iranians. He expressed his hope that a day will come when the entire Iranian people and not only the Iranian Army will rise to liberate Palestine.

He described the question of the American hostages as not being a problem. He pointed out that if the United States dealt with the Iranian Revolution respectfully, matters would be completely different.

Arabian Peninsula Organization Message

JN081147 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 8 Mar 80 JN

[Text of message to the Iranian leader Imam Khomeyni from "the Islamic Revolution Organization in the Arabian Peninsula"--date not indicated]

[Text] In the name of God the compassionate, the merciful. His great eminence, leader of the Islamic nation, Imam Khomeyni: We thank God for having responded to the Muslim's call for realizing the wishes of the oppressed peoples when he granted you health. We ask God almighty to liberate our peoples from colonialism and its despotic agents, under your wise directives and prayers.

Our people in the Arabian Peninsula were much affected by your illness and asked God for your speedy recovery.

The agent rulers committed an atrocious crime when they attacked a popular march held in Al-Qatif [in Saudi Arabia], which was calling for your speedy recovery and denouncing U.S. imperialism. Two demonstrators were martyred, while many others were wounded. A large number of our oppressed people have been arrested.

Oppression will not last, God willing, and the triumph of our Islamic revolution is close, with God's help. God will make those who work for his cause triumphant.

[Signed] The Islamic Revolution Organization in the Arabian Peninsula.

NVOI DISCUSSES EXTRADITION OF SHAH, RETURN OF WEALTH

TA061937 [Editorial Report TA] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 6 March broadcasts a commentary entitled "The Former Shah and His Plundered Wealth Should Be Extradited to the Iranian Nation," says: American Government officials and especially Carter have not quit supporting the former shah, but on the contrary do their utmost to protect their lackey, this executioner of the Iranian nation. At the same time the international commission for the investigation of the former shah's crimes has assembled many documents regarding the plunderings and crimes of the former shah. The president of the Panamanian Supreme Court Mr Vasquez has terminated his work in Tehran and has assembled many documents concerning the crimes of the lackey of imperialism.

During an interview Vasquez said that these documents assembled in Iran are sufficient for the arrest of the former shah, and upon his return to Panama he will demand that the Panamanian officials extradite the former shah to Iran. It must not be forgotten that the former shah has committed all these crimes under the protection of the American umbrella, so that not only the lackey, but his masters should also account for their crimes to the Iranian nation as well as to the public opinion. The Americans are very well aware of this matter and are striving to prevent the former shah from appearing before an Iranian court.

The former shah is now residing in Panama and according to reports from that country, the Panamanian people want this extradition to Iran. It is their protests that brought the Panamanian Government to declare that if the commission investigating the former shah's crimes produced sufficient documents proving his guilt, then the shah will be arrested and extradited to Iran.

This declaration became a cause of concern to the American officials and they demanded that the Panamanian Government disregard this declaration, and ordered the lackey government of Paraguay to give asylum to the former shah. So Carter, contrary to the desire of the Iranian nation, is doing his utmost to prevent the shah from appearing before a Revolutionary Court, the Iranian nation expects that Panama will act according to its promise and will extradite the former shah to Iran when Mr Vasquez presents these documents to the Panamanian officials.

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